

Rumania Closes Danube to Teuton Warships

SHIP PLOT WAS TO MAKE SAILOR A MILLIONAIRE

John Olsen Enlivens Buenz Trial with Tale of Trip to Coal Cruisers.

VISION OF GETTING CHUMMY WITH KAISER

Skipper Told Hamburg-American Official to Communicate with Boy-Ed's Office.

The storm centre of the government's suit against Dr. Karl Buehn, the Hamburg-American Line, and others for conspiracy to defraud the United States hovered yesterday over the chartered steamship Maria Quesada and Captain Boy-Ed, naval attaché of the German embassy, but passed off doing little harm.

William Rand, jr., chief counsel for the defendants, sought to keep Boy-Ed out of the case and with him the North German Lloyd Line, contending that the government's suit against the alleged conspirators had nothing whatever to do with the captain or the steamship company. He was constantly on the alert to ask for the striking out of all testimony relating to the Maria Quesada, which at times led directly up to the naval attaché and the Baltimore office of the North German Lloyd Line.

"We are in no way connected with, interested in, or responsible for the loading, dispatching or clearing of the steamship Maria Quesada," he said, "nor are we responsible for her actions on the sea, or her behavior in a foreign port."

Mr. Rand's objections did not deter Roger B. Wood, prosecuting attorney for the government, from introducing the objectionable testimony, and Judge Harland H. Howe admitted it, with the provision that it could be eliminated if the prosecution failed toward the end of the trial in showing that it had a direct bearing in proving the guilt of the defendants.

It was brought out at the trial, much to the amusement of Dr. Buehn and his co-defendants, that honeyed words and ludicrously extravagant promises were showered upon neutral sailors in helping them make good in helping the Hamburg-American Line coal and provision German war vessels.

John Olsen, a young Norwegian, who shipped as chief engineer out of Newport News on the Maria Quesada, under Captain Suhren, a fellow countryman, declared that the skipper promised to make him a millionaire if all went well.

Captain Suhren's vigorous imagination even painted pictures of Olsen's getting well within the favored circle of the Kaiser's friendship. But it all fell upon deaf ears, for Olsen told yesterday how he had a run-in with Suhren long before the promises ever approached a realization.

"Before we sailed out of Newport News," said Olsen, "a dynamo was sent aboard from the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, and I found it was to be used in connection with a wireless outfit which was rigged up after we dropped anchor. When we were in the harbor, a man named Winter, who signed on two days before we left port.

"When we were out a day I was called to Captain Suhren's room. He said we were bound to meet some German ships, and if all went well in attending to them he would make me a millionaire and that I would be close to the Kaiser. When we got to Port Limen he gave me two days off.

"When we left that port the master sent for me again and showed me a book. 'This,' he said, 'is a German code book. I may want you to hide it for me.' Later on we saw a converted cruiser. She was British, and when we sighted her the master came to me and handed over the code book and a pile of papers tied up in a handkerchief.

"If he had this," said Suhren, "I am hung right off."

Olsen's recital of the passing over of his death warrant by the Quesada skipper was exceedingly solemn, by it provoking much laughter from judge, jury, counsel and spectators.

He testified how the master of the Quesada had pretended to dispose of his papers in the harbor of Port Limen by accidentally dropping them over the ship's side.

"As he was climbing down into a launch," said Olsen, "he let the small dingy drop into the water, and then, climbing back, met the first mate in the doorway, saying, 'Did you see the book I gave you?'"

Olsen did not say, as had been reported, that the papers and bag were subsequently found in the belly of a wharf rat that had been hauling ashore, but declared that he had heard they were in exhibition in a newspaper office in Pernambuco.

Captain Olaf Nielsen of the chartered steamship Nepos testified in taking out the vessel for the Hamburg American Line to coal German warships.

A witness from the Western Union Telegraph Company and one from the Postal Telegraph Company brought telegrams pertaining to the negotiations of the alleged conspirators. One of these was a message from Captain Nielsen of the Quesada, dated Newport News, December 16, 1914, and addressed to Adolph Heilmann, of the Hamburg American Line. It was introduced to show the connection of Captain Boy-Ed with the financing of the enterprises. The message read: "Sailing today and drifting on you, favor of Keyser, \$10,000. Wire Keyser you will accept. Communicate with 11 Broadway, Room 801, office of Captain Boy-Ed. Letter to follow."

'Women Propose? Did It Myself,' Says Mrs. Boissevain Proudly



Mrs. Boissevain and the man who finally accepted her.

"Certainly women should have the right to propose," says Inez Milholland Boissevain, lawyer, suffragist and wife. And her husband, Eugen Boissevain, second and equally important member of a comradeship successfully contained within the limitations of married life, agrees with her. That is the surprising thing about it—or seems so, at first glance.

"I did it myself," the beautiful young suffragist clinched her arguments yesterday with the utmost frankness.

So many women are supposed to have lost their chance of happiness by lacking just this right that thousands should be thinking eloquently, if invisibly, ditto marks to Inez Milholland Boissevain's independence. The men, though—conservative creatures and, moreover, possessors of the unique privilege of proposing—would they be equally emphatic?

They are, if Eugen Boissevain is a fair example. You understood, of course, he is the only one to whom she proposed. You have only to look at Mrs. Boissevain to know that no man could reject her. And this is what Mr. Boissevain has to say about it:

Admits She Proposed.

"One can no more say that only men should propose than he can dogmatically state that only blondes should marry or only dark men should be given the ballot. One is just as sensible as the other."

Mr. Boissevain's keen, dark face lighted with a reminiscent smile as he admitted that it was his wife who had done the proposing.

"You're asking very personal questions, you know," he commented, mildly. "But that is the way it happened. Do I think that it was because women, with their finer perceptions, come first to the understanding of love? Some-times, perhaps. But I'm not going to admit that it happened that way in my case. I had never even thought of proposing to Inez Milholland, because I did not intend to marry. In general, I do not approve of marriage as an institution. The devil himself could not have devised a more speedy death for love than marriage can be, with its limitations and its lack of the ethical observances that govern even business contracts.

"You see, it is based upon the wrong thing in the first place. Men and women swear to a love that shall last forever, which is not honest. You might as well swear that the tide should always be coming in, or all the weather fine. It is a thing just as much beyond my personal jurisdiction. Then, marriage has never been clearly defined and no one seems to know whether it is."

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WAR BABY MAY LAND

Washington Satisfied Baroness Will Care for Child.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Nov. 26.—Jeanne Marie, the Belgian war baby brought to this country from London by Mrs. Mary Standford for Baroness Nadine de Kliffus-Proctor, has been ordered admitted to the United States by Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor. Because neither of the parents accompanied the child, the immigration authorities refused the war baby admittance to the country.

The statute, however, gives the Secretary of Labor discretionary powers in the cases of children under sixteen years of age. Entire satisfaction was given as to the ability of Baroness Kliffus-Proctor to support the child properly, and upon assurances that the child would be adopted, Assistant Secretary Post overruled the action of Ellis Island.

MISSING MAN TELEPHONES

Newark Police Join in Search for Dwight Mallory, of Baltimore.

The police of Newark searched last night for Dwight Mallory, of Baltimore, who was thought to have been drowned in Chesapeake Bay a week ago to-day.

His partner in the railroad supply business, J. Symington, of Short Hills, is certain Mallory telephoned to him last night, saying he was at the Holland House, in Newark, and needed assistance. He is thought to have been hurried out of his mind. Mr. Symington partly to Newark, but was unable to find Mallory. The belief now prevails among Mallory's friends that he was picked up from his power boat in Chesapeake Bay by a tugboat and taken to Newark. His wife and a party of friends left Baltimore last night to help in the search.

FORD ARGOSY OF PEACE MAY VIOLATE LAW

U. S. Authority Says Act Might Be Held to Defeat Government Measures.

LINE OFFICIALS DENY SHIP IS CHARTERED

Governors Send Regrets, Edison Silent—Women Ask Wilson to Back Peace Congress.

If Mr. Ford succeeds in his threat to wish the warring monarchs of Europe a merry Christmas by hauling their embattled legions from the trenches and sending them all home with strict instructions never to come back, he may find on his return to the United States an indictment involving a five-year sentence at Atlanta awaiting him instead of the olive crown.

Not only the man who made the jitney possible, but every one associated with him in his proposed conquest of Europe may also lay himself open to the same indictment.

A high Federal authority in New York pointed this out yesterday and quoted Section 5 of the United States Penal Code to drive home his point. To forestall any accusations on the part of pacifists in regard to a munition makers' plot to thwart the automobile maker's project, it may be well to state that the above mentioned section was passed by Congress in 1798 at the time of the X. Y. Z. negotiations.

If Mr. Ford still persists in his determination to rush in where the United States government has feared to tread, and turns the Oscar II, with her load of pacifism toward the battlefields of the Old World, he will be obliged to avoid the following portentous warning:

Five Years and \$5,000.

Probably his co-apostle, Mr. Bryan, alone has sufficient lung capacity to do justice to its punctuation, but here it is!

"Every citizen of the United States, whether actually resident or abiding within the same, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or in any foreign country who, without the permission or authority of the government, directly or indirectly, commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government or officer or agent thereof in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or to defeat the measures of the government of the United States, and every person, being a citizen or of resident within the jurisdiction of the United States or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and not duly authorized, who counsels, advises or assists in any such correspondence with such intent, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 and imprisoned not more than five years, but nothing in this section shall be construed to abridge the right of a citizen to apply, himself or his agent, to any foreign government or the agents thereof for redress of an injury which he may have sustained from such government or any of its agents or subjects."

Deny Liner Is Chartered.

It may be that Mr. Ford will plead that the continuation of the present war without his sanction is an injury sustained by him. A lawyer well versed in Federal statutes said yesterday that the government might well take the stand that, inasmuch as the President will not attempt to end the war or do anything toward that end until the nations concerned request his friendly office, Mr. Ford may be said to intend to defeat the measures of the government of the United States by his proposed action.

"If I were Mr. Ford I should proceed very slowly," said the Tribune's informant.

This morning the runner-up to Mr. Bryan folded up his plan for world peace and slipped away from the city to Washington and Baltimore, taking it to his secretary, Louis P. Lochner, with him. He had scarcely left when the officials of the Scandinavian-American Line spoke up loud and clear, declaring that the Oscar II had been chartered by the automobile maker. In fact, several passengers not connected with the threatened abolition of war.

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HER WILL IN SON'S COURT

Mrs. Fowler Leaves Surrogate Third of Her Estate.

Surrogate Robert Ludlow Fowler receives one-third of the estate of his mother, Mrs. Mary Ludlow Fowler. Her will was filed yesterday in her son's court and he admitted it to probate.

Mrs. Fowler died September 14 at Warwick, N. Y., at the country home of another son, Thomas Powell Fowler, who himself died a month later. He was formerly president of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad. The one-third share of Mrs. Fowler's estate left for him will go to his children.

Lewis Benedict, a grandson of Flaxstaff, Ariz., received the remaining third in trust for life. At his death the principal will go to Surrogate Fowler and the heirs of Thomas P. Fowler.

REFUSES TO HANG LUNATIC

Sheriff Saves Arizona Slayer on Day Set for Execution.

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 26.—Basing his action on a certificate signed by two physicians stating that William Feltin, sentenced to be hanged to-day, was insane, Warden R. Sims, of the Arizona State Penitentiary, refused to go forward this afternoon with the execution and brought the question of Feltin's mental condition before the County Court here.

The court ordered a hearing of the prisoner's condition before a jury not later than December 13. The action of the court acted automatically as a stay of execution.

\$73 Deposit Grows to \$1,620.

A \$73 deposit made in a Jersey City bank in 1854 will bring its owner by inheritance \$1,620, according to papers which were issued yesterday by Surrogate Stiekel, in Newark. The money was placed in the bank by Thomas Waldron, who died in 1879. His wife did not know the sum was there until a few days ago.

FOG BLINDS TORONTO FLIER

600 Mile Flight to Governor's Island Ends in Jersey Swamp.

Victor Carlstrom, of the Curtiss Aviation School, had almost completed a 600-mile flight from Toronto, Ont., to New York, when the fog forced him to land north of Englewood, N. J., last evening. He left Toronto on Thursday at 9:48 a. m. in a 160 horse-power armored tractor model and soon attained a speed of eighty miles an hour. In the afternoon an attack of cramps and dizziness compelled him to alight seven miles west of Binghamton. The aviator left Binghamton yesterday at 2:10 p. m. expecting to reach Governor's Island before dark. He followed the Erie Railroad and turned off to the Hudson River at Dobbs Ferry. The misty weather, however, hindered him so that he was forced to descend in a swampy spot behind the Palisades. The ground there is so soft that he expects he will have to dismantle the machine before it can be removed. He came to New York last night by automobile.

WEST POINT MULE RECEIVES IN ASTOR

Homage to Mascot Just Part of Preparations Here for Army-Navy Game To-day.

Sixty white haired alumni, of West Point, from sixty-eight down, last night at the Hotel Astor invoked the power of the mule, from time immemorial mascot of their gridiron warriors. He was only a duplicate of the animal who will cavort about the Polo Grounds this afternoon, but he behaved like a thoroughbred as he stood on the carpet of the College Room. He was quite a respectable mule, too. William Muschenheim, proprietor of the hotel, whose sympathies are pro-Army, because he once managed the hotel at the institution, gently coaxed the animal into the elevator. After causing a stir of skirts, Sir Mule was finally introduced to the guests by Colonel Otis Miles. Each guest bowed to the mule and the latter answered with a contraction of the leg that was suggestive. After that they encircled their arms about one another's shoulders and whirled about the subject of their attentions, the while singing "Alma Mater," "Army Blue," "Benny Havens" and "The Gray and Gold." Then Colonel Miles told a lot of old West Point stories.

It is estimated 25,000 transients are in the hotels of New York to witness the game. The mobilization will not be completed until noon to-day. The lobbies of the hotels were packed, and early in the day the room clerks put on their "I'm very sorry, sir," expressions.

All the hotels are appropriately decorated. The Astor is all for West Point and the Vanderbilt is the headquarters for the Navy men. Others are trying to be neutral and have used thousands of flags and yards of bunting draped about the seals of both institutions. Admiral Wyse S. Benson and several other naval officers at the McAlpin, and Secretary of State Lansing, Mrs. Lansing and Mrs. William McKim, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, are at the Biltmore.

For the benefit of officers and seamen doomed to stay aboard the ships in the harbor, the government wireless station will send plays in the game. On most important plays a blackboard gridiron will enable the men to follow the game. Speculation in tickets for the game yesterday, since the ticket agencies have been closed, was very active. Best seats were selling at \$15 late in the afternoon. Other seats nearer the goal posts were selling for as low as \$10.

SUFFRAGISTS REVOLT AGAINST EMMELINE

Political Union Members Denounce Her Despotism.

London, Nov. 26.—Many members of the Women's Social and Political Union have revolted against the leadership of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst. A largely attended meeting, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Elinor Penn Gaskell, unanimously approved a long indictment against Mrs. Pankhurst.

Those who attended the meeting charged that in using the name of the Women's Social and Political Union for political purposes, Mrs. Pankhurst was acting without authority, and they blame her for failing to utilize the organization for some form of national service during the war, which service is said to be in accordance with the designs of an overwhelming majority of the members. They charge that she has virtually disbanded and broken up the Women's Social and Political Union as a national organization.

They call on Mrs. Pankhurst to show how the funds that have been expended since the war began.

Army-Navy Game

The Army and Navy meet at the Polo Grounds this afternoon in the last football game of the season. See it as our guest.

Play by the progress of the ball up and down the field may be accurately visualized on the wonderful Colson electric scoreboard, used for this purpose by The Tribune to-day for the first time in New York City. For your convenience it will bring the Polo Grounds to Printing House Square and give added interest to the accounts of the game by such experts as Grantland Rice, Herbert and Heywood Brown in to-morrow's Tribune.

The Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

U.S. PROTESTS 'A FUTILE SOP TO CONSCIENCE'

Can't Stop Breaches of Civilization, Says Sir Edward Carson.

NEUTRALS LET LAWS LAPSE

Inept and Powerless, He Asserts—Praise for Whitlock.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 26.—Speaking before an audience of Americans to-day, Sir Edward Carson, ex-British Attorney General, laid the responsibility for the lapse of international law on the neutral nations.

By their failure to follow up the breaches of the laws of warfare, Sir Edward said, the whole structure of international agreements had been rendered impotent, and a heavy charge laid against the future. Mere protests, he declared, while they might serve as a sop to the consciences of neutrals, were futile.

"Just as you may delude or mystify or lull into a sense of security," said Sir Edward, "our own citizens by speeches and perorations—you will not thereby win a war—in the international sphere you may by diplomatic notes, numerous and strong, satisfy the consciences of your citizens, but you will not by a mere note maintain the obligations put upon you as parties to international law, which is to prevent breaches of civilization and to mitigate the horrors of warfare."

The ex-Attorney General spoke as the guest of the American Luncheon Club on "The Duty of Neutrals." After acknowledging the introductory speech, which praised him as an Irishman, Sir Edward said:

"I am proud to be an Irishman, but at the same time I am not a hyphenated Britisher."

The speaker said that he would make no startling revelations, for until recently he had been a member of the Cabinet—at all events a part of it, though just how much of it he never quite knew.

Calling Neutrals Impotent.

Discussing neutrality, Sir Edward said:

"America is the greatest neutral at the present moment. When I mention America as the greatest neutral naturally I turn to the conduct of neutrals in relation to the mitigation of the horrors of war. And nothing fills me more with dismay when I think of the outcome of the horrible period through which we are passing than the fact—I am not blaming anybody, but it is a fact—that international law, the product of all the peace instincts of all nations, with a view to preventing interruption to civilization, even in time of hostilities, has, I fear, been entirely abolished, or, at any rate, greatly encroached upon the impotence of the neutrals themselves."

Sir Edward Carson explained that conventions adopted in times of peace could only be upheld by neutrals.

"Abolish the power of countries not at war and you abolish international law itself," he said. "This war from the start has shown the ineptitude and powerlessness of neutrals."

Sir Edward said the invasion of Belgium showed the futility of guarantees, although they were supported by the great powers of Europe.

Fears Armaments of Future.

The speaker then expressed his fear for the future, since, if international law proved futile in this conflict, no faith could be put in future conventions. There could only be one safeguard for peace—increased armaments and the maintenance of greater armies than in the past, he said.

"I could never get through if I attempted to describe the many benefits they have conferred on humanity, even if they have not done all we hoped for in this terrible struggle. But their latest one—and not the least—I call to mind in the murder of that brave woman in Belgium, Nurse Cavell. Never will there depart from the minds of Englishmen and Irishmen who understand the situation the brave and humane efforts made by Brand Whitlock and Hugh Gibson, who, indeed, fulfilled not merely the functions of representatives, but showed themselves men who had engraved in them those great qualities and feelings of humanity which, even in times of war, are implanted by the great Makers of mercy, forgiveness and comfort, developed in them in the highest degree. We are grateful to them. America ought to be proud of them, as I am sure she is."

Ship Reaches France on Fire.

Bordeaux, Nov. 26.—The British steamer Bankard, which left New York on November 6, arrived here to-day with a fire in No. 4 hold. The flames are now under control.

BERLIN DENIES CARDINAL IS ON PEACE MISSION

Berlin, Nov. 26 (by wireless to Sayville).—"In the foreign press more reports loom up, according to which Germany asks for peace," says an item given out by the Overseas News Agency. "This time it is asserted that the German Cardinal von Hartmann, who is in Rome, is the bearer of peace proposals. The inventiveness of those who professionally disseminate these false reports no doubt is admirable, although the obstinacy with which they repeat the often denied affirmations after all becomes childish. Cardinal von Hartmann, of course, is not the bearer of these proposals."

TURKS' CRUELTY TO ARMENIANS IS GROWING-BRYCE

Report Tells of Burning and Drowning of Women and Children.

London, Nov. 26.—Viscount Bryce made public to-night the details of further Armenian massacres, which, in a letter accompanying them, he says, "surpass in horror, if that were possible, what has been published already."

"I feel," his letter continues, "that such crimes ought to be exposed to the utmost and that the charity of other nations will more than ever be drawn to the unhappy refugees when it is known what their friends and fellow countrymen have suffered."

Viscount Bryce says the details confirm and amplify the ghastly history of deportations by which Armenians in Northern and Eastern Anatolia were driven to a death of fiendish cruelty. The first part of the evidence, he says, was received by the committee of inquiry in the United States and the second part comes from an Armenian gentleman at Tiflis, who received it from refugees who escaped from regions where the events happened.

"The sufferings of the peasants and the mountaineers in the regions of Van, Mush and Sanun," Viscount Bryce says, "seem to have been the most terrible. Every successive piece of evidence increases the horror of the story and confirms the dreadful certainty of its truth."

Evidence Complete.

"These atrocities were not produced by imagination. Many of them are vouched for by several coincident testimonies. They all are in keeping, and the evidence is most complete and some of it most terrible. At this present phase of events the civilized world is powerless to intervene, but we must bear these unspeakable crimes in constant memory against the day of reckoning."

After giving the parts of the evidence received from the United States, Viscount Bryce says that the following extracts were taken from his correspondence at Tiflis:

"Toward the end of May, Djedvet Bey, the Military Governor, was expelled from Van. Djedvet fled southwards and entered Sairt with some eight thousand soldiers, whom he called 'butcher battalions.' He massacred most of the Christians of Sairt. The details are unknown, but on the best authority it is reported that he ordered his soldiers to burn in the public squares the Armenian Bishop, Epigle."

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FRENCH 'VICTORY LOAN' BIG SUCCESS

Total Believed to Exceed That of German Loan.

Paris, Nov. 26.—Dispatches received by the Ministry of Finance from places throughout France indicate the growing success of the "victory loan." Throughout the day the banks of the provinces and the postoffices were crowded with subscribers, while in Paris there was no diminution of the eagerness of the public to participate.

Subscriptions were received from Switzerland and it was announced that demands from other neutral countries, especially from America, had been filled. Many participants paid for their shares with gold, thus fulfilling a double patriotic duty.

No official figures have been given out concerning the total amount raised by the latest English loan, issued last summer. On July 13 Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that the total was close of \$3,000,000,000, which he said was "far and away the largest amount subscribed in the history of the world."

The recently issued German loan brought in a total of subscriptions of \$3,025,250,000. This was said by Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial German Treasury, to exceed the amount raised in England by the latest loan there, establishing a record.

The Tribune's Detailed War News Will Be Found on Pages 4 and 5

FOUR ALLIES MASS TROOPS FOR BALKANS

Kitchener Goes to Rome As Italians Land at Valona.

FRENCH DRIVE BACK BULGARS

Big Battle Develops in the Vardar Valley—Greece Makes Concessions.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 27.—Four powers are ready to oppose the Teuton forces in the Balkans and to redeem—if redemption is still possible—the failure of the Allied arms.

Russia is making ready a great force to send along the Danube or through Rumania into Bulgaria, and by an attack from the north to draw the invaders from Serbia.

It is stated that the Rumanian government has refused a request of the Austrian and German governments for permission for their warships to proceed along the Danube River in Rumania toward Galatz and the Black Sea. It is supposed here that the request was due to desire on the part of the Teutonic allies to menace from Galatz the Russian concentration in Southern Bessarabia.

Italy, reports from Petrograd say, has begun landing troops at Valona, Albania, to reinforce the Serbians who are now retreating across the Montenegrin border.

Moreover, the British and French forces, strengthened by the constant flow of reinforcements through Salonica are ready, Athens dispatches say, to begin a strong offensive.

Kitchener Goes to Rome.

Italian co-operation in the campaign, it is said, was arranged yesterday by Earl Kitchener, the British War Secretary, who reached Rome from Naples, and conferred with Premier Salandra for an hour.

Later the Field Marshal conferred with Baron Sonnino, Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Earl Kitchener took luncheon at the British Embassy, the Italian Ministers of War and Colonies being present. During the afternoon he saw General Morro, under chief of the General Staff.

Late to-day the field marshal left for General Headquarters of the Italian army to meet the King.

The attitude of Rumania now becomes important. It is said that she will allow the passage of Russian troops.

Dispatches from Bucharest to Budapest papers state that the Rumanian Council of Ministers has decided, since the Unionist Federation has threatened to make a demonstration and interrupt the speech from the throne, to open Parliament simply with a royal message which Premier Bratianu will read.

Will Urge Neutrality.

The message will declare, it is said, that the foreign political situation makes it the duty of Rumania to maintain neutrality to such limits as the vital interests of the country will permit.

An important Russian military mission under Vice-Admiral Rousine, chief of the naval staff, has arrived in London from Petrograd.

The mission is the outcome of the desire of Earl Kitchener, the British War Secretary, that the British government should be in closer touch with the Russian authorities with regard to the conduct of the war. The mission will remain in London as long as may be necessary.

The Serbian main army having been driven back to the borders of Albania and Montenegro, where they are being attacked by the Austro-Germans, the Bulgarians, with the assistance of General von Gallwitz's forces, are now giving their attention to the Anglo-French troops. Important military developments may therefore be looked for on the Vardar River.

The Bulgarians appear to have abandoned definitely, for the time being, their advance on Monastir in order to attack the French positions on the Cerna, where fighting already has been reported.

So far the French have held their positions, but dispatches from Salonica hint that it may be necessary to withdraw.

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